

# K-12 Efforts Support *60x30TX* Success

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Texas Higher Education  
Coordinating Board

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Commissioner of Higher Education

# 60x30TX: Texas Bold, Texas Achievable



# 60x30

**Educated Population**



**Completion**



**Marketable  
Skills**



**Student  
Debt**



The **60x30TX** completion goal includes a target of increasing the percentage of Texas public high school graduates enrolling directly into Texas colleges.

Percentage of all Texas public high school graduates enrolling in Texas institutions of higher education by the first fall semester after their high school graduation	Baseline Year	Recent Trend Years		Target
	2014	2015	2016	2030
	54%	53%	52%	65%

This is one of two targets in which performance has declined.

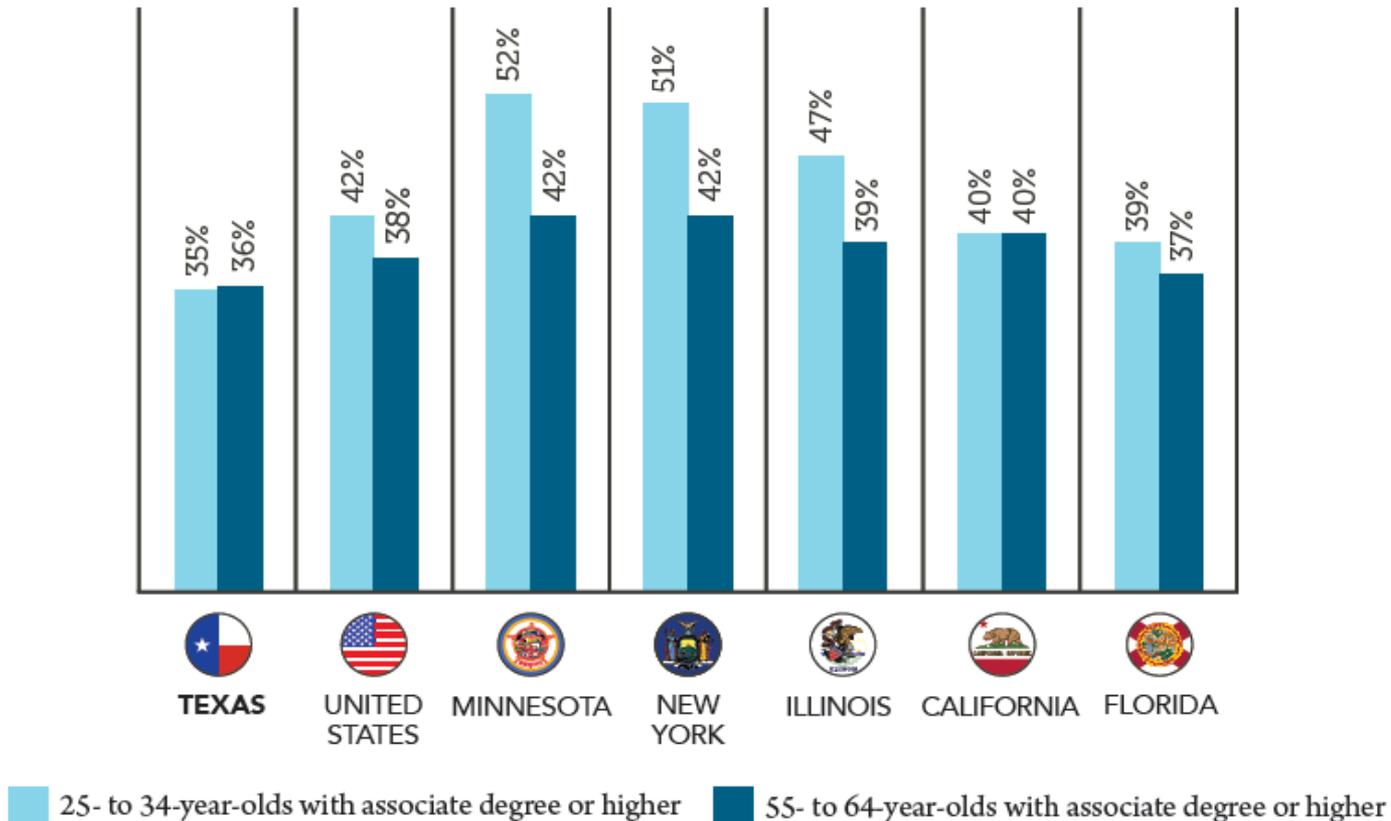


# Progress toward 60x30TX goals, targets

Goal	Target	First-Year Baseline (2015)*	2016 Progress	Annual % Increase Needed	2030 Goal
<b>60x30</b>	60x30 (Educated Population)	40.3%	41.0%	1.3%	60%
<b>Completion</b>	Overall	311,340	321,410	4%	550,000
	Hispanic	96,657	103,889	8%	285,000
	African American	38,964	38,813	4%	76,000
	Male	131,037	135,849	5%	275,000
	Economically Disadvantaged	114,176	119,490	5%	246,000
	TX High School Graduates Enrolling in TX Higher Education	52.7%	51.9%	.7%	65%
<b>Marketable Skills</b>	Working or Enrolled Within One Year	78.9%	78.8%	--	80%
<b>Student Debt</b>	Student Loan Debt to First Year Wage Percentage	60%	60%	--	60%
	Excess SCH Attempted	20	18	--	3
	Percent of Undergraduates Completing with Debt	49.2%	48.2%	--	50%

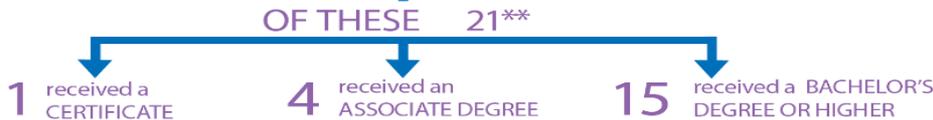
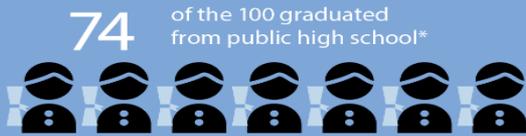
# Higher Education Attainment

## Texas is losing ground nationally



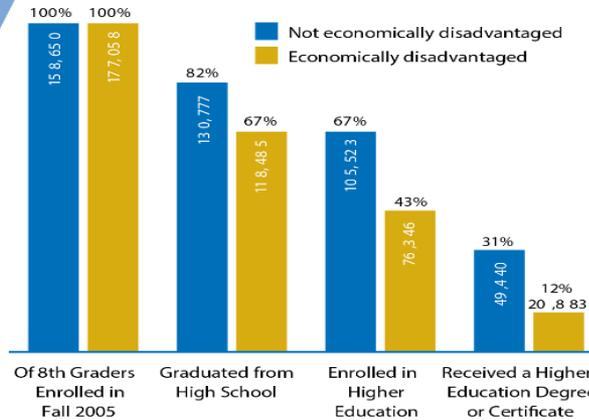
Source: American Communities Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 2013

Overall 8th Grade Cohort Graduation Rate



# College completion rate of Texas 8th grade cohort (2005-2016)

## Graduation Rate by Economic Status



Source: 2017 Texas Higher Education Almanac

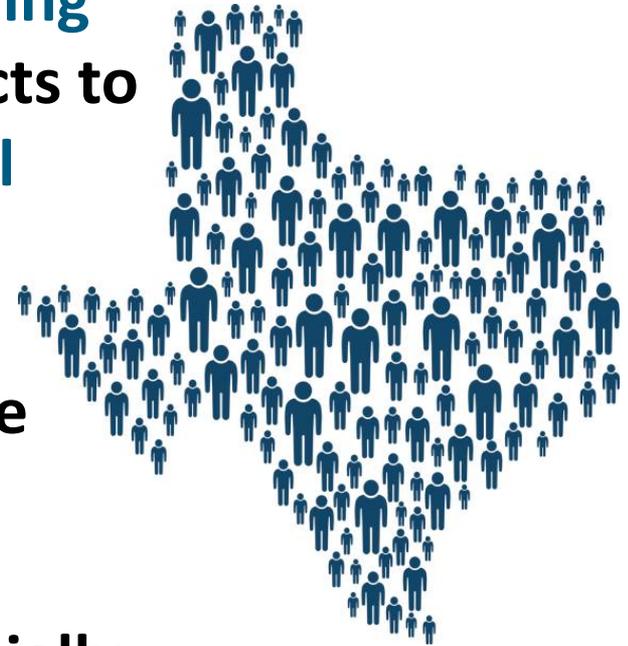
\*\*Highest degree earned. Rounding may affect sum totals. The percentage receiving a certificate is 1.4%, an associate degree is 4.3%, and a bachelor's is 15.3%, for a total of 21%.

# Texas has a growing college-age population

As one of a handful of states that is **growing in its college-age population**, Texas expects to produce nearly **100,000 more high school graduates in 2027** than we did in 2008.

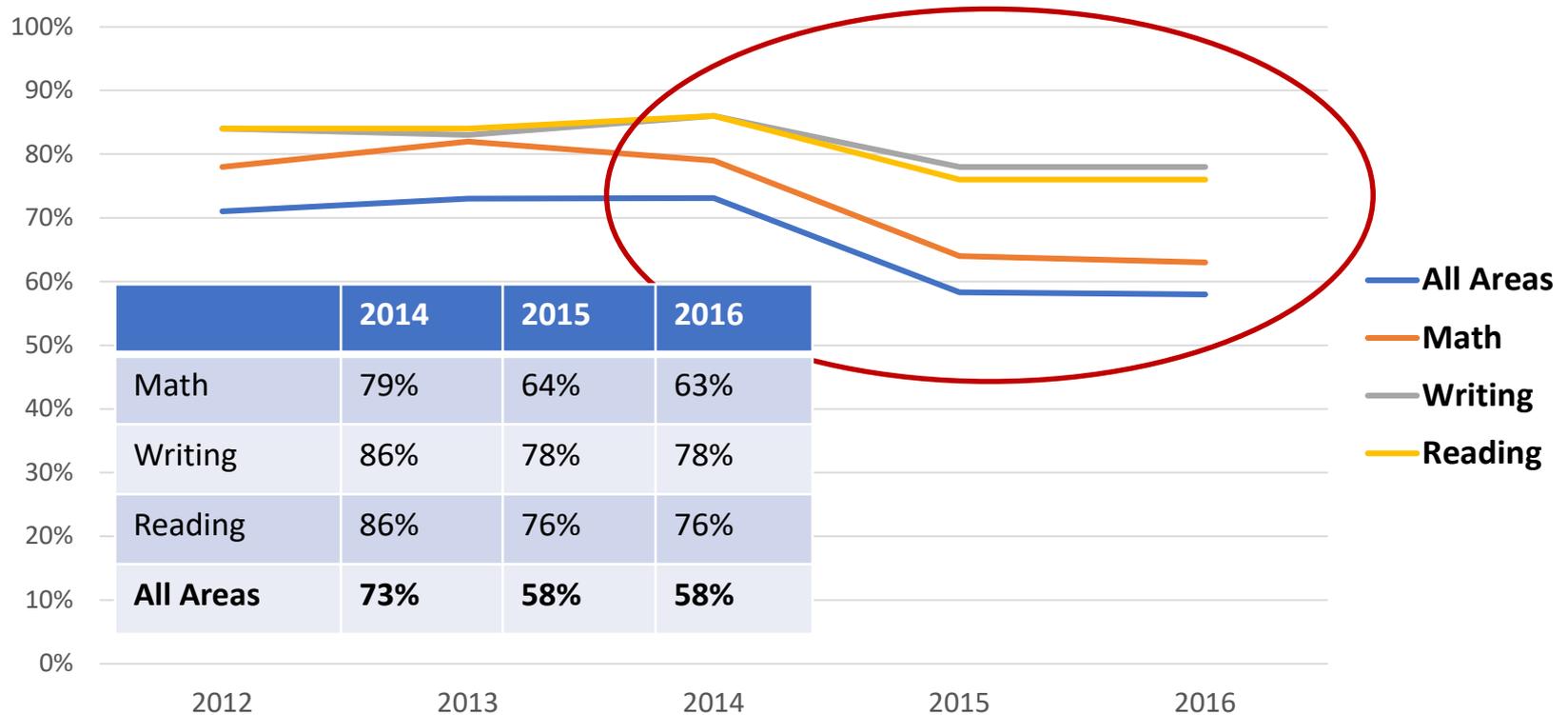
The **youthfulness of our population** is one of our **greatest assets**.

How well we **educate our children**, especially our Latino children, will determine the **fate of Texas in the 21st Century**.



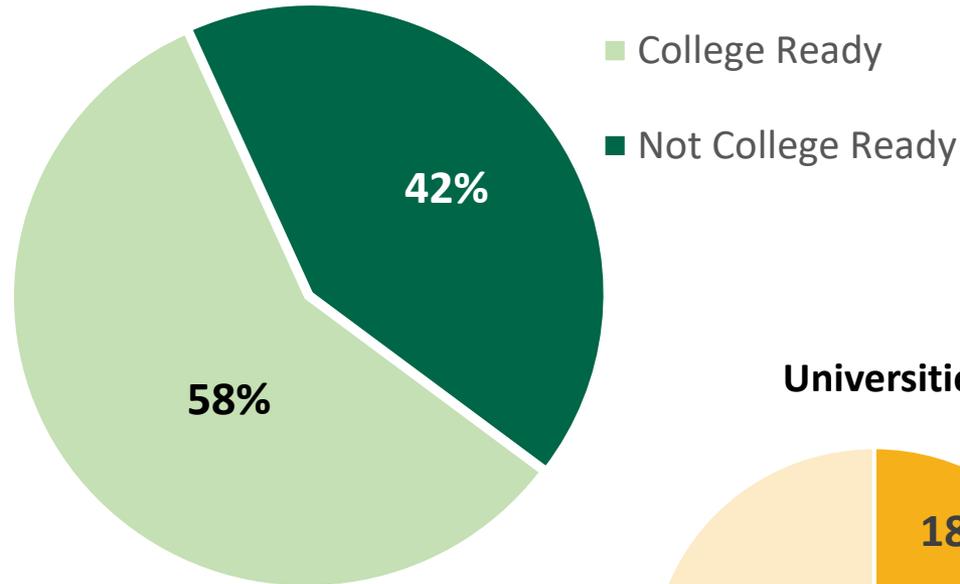
# College Readiness of Direct from High School Students Enrolling in Higher Education Decreased

Statewide Percentage of Direct from High School Students in Each Fall FTIC Cohort who Enter College-Ready, By Subject

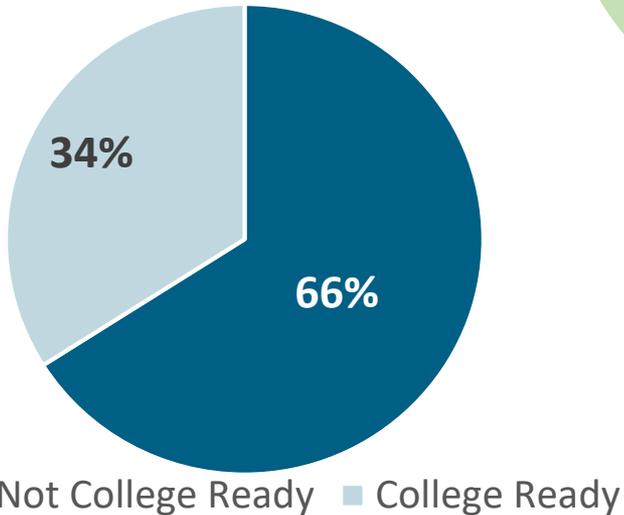


# College Readiness Status of First-Time Entering Direct from High School Students: Fall 2016

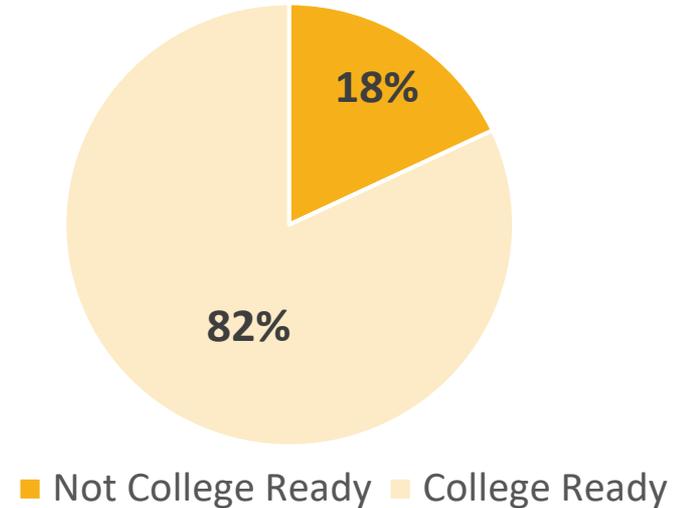
Statewide



Two-year colleges



Universities



# Texas must improve college readiness for all levels of postsecondary education

- **TSIA 30% met the college-readiness standard in all three areas**  
(Direct from high school, enrolled fall 2015)
- **SAT 32% met the college-readiness standard in all areas**  
(Public high school students in the class of 2014)
- **ACT 26% met the college-readiness standard in all areas**  
(dropped 1 percentage point from 2015)  
College readiness for African Americans is 8%  
and 12% for Latinos  
(Public high school students in the class of 2016)

# An increasing number of jobs will require a postsecondary certificate or degree

High school graduates' share of good jobs has declined in nearly every state, while **associate's degree holders' share of good jobs has increased.**

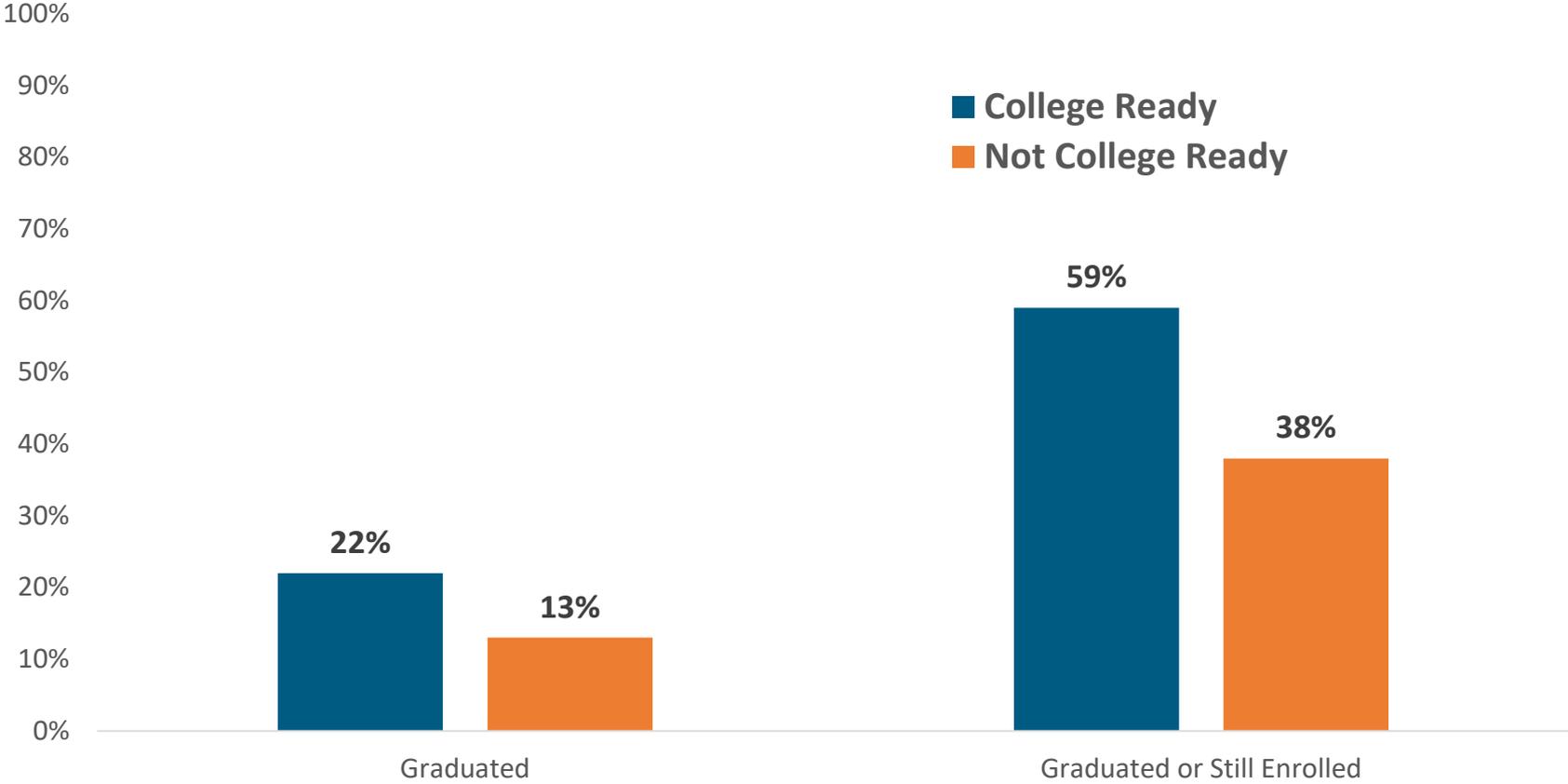
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, *Good Jobs that Pay Without a BA*, 2017

**Over 95%** of jobs created during the recovery have gone to college-educated workers, while those with a high school diploma or less are being left behind. Those with at least **some college** education have captured **11.5 million of the 11.6 million jobs** created during the recovery.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, *America's Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots*, 2016

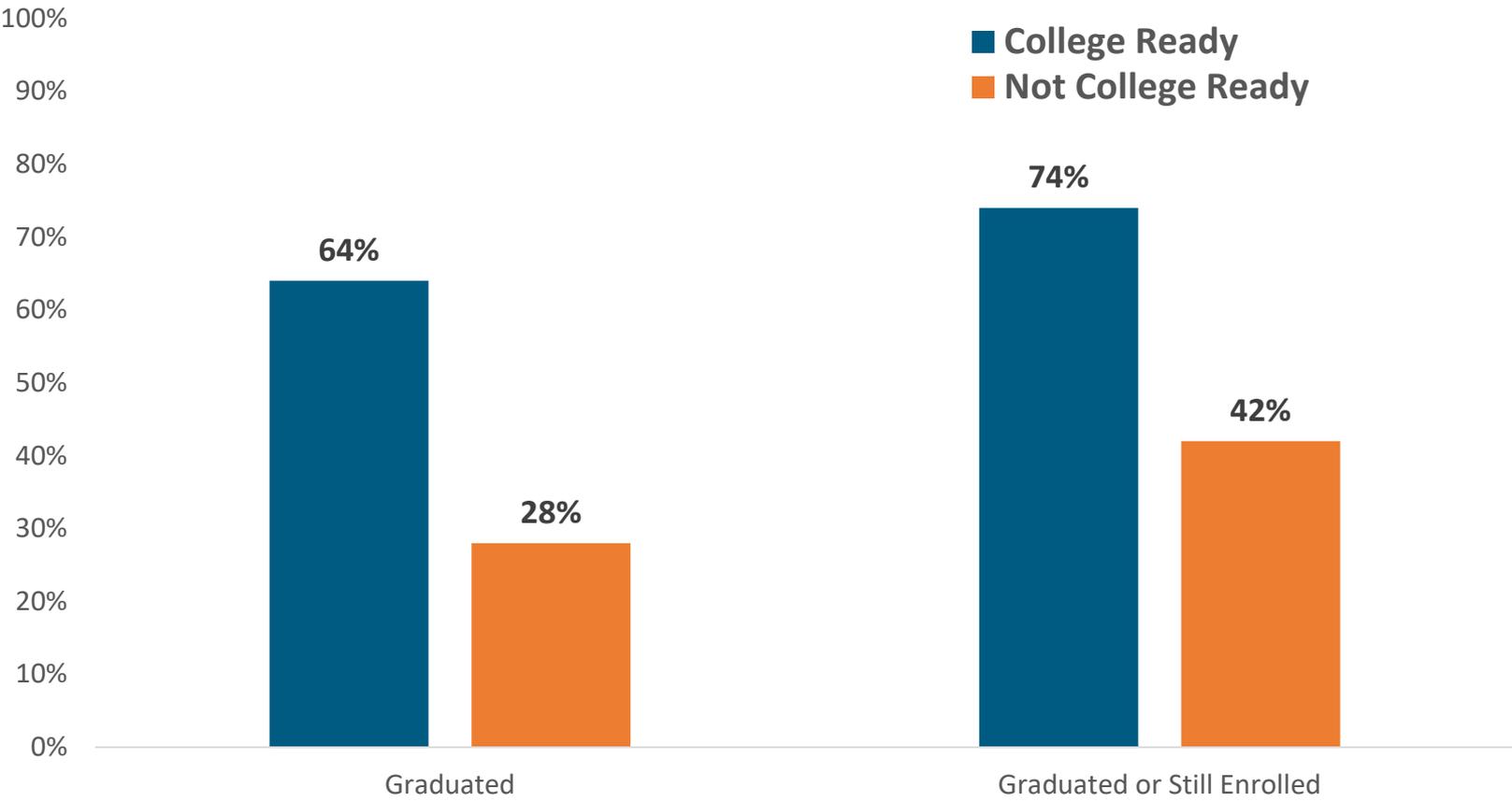
# 2016 Graduation and Persistence: Two-year Institutions

Status after three years (2013 Entering Cohort)



# 2016 Graduation and Persistence: Universities

Status after 6-years (2010 Entering Cohort)



# Aligning K-12 initiatives with *60x30TX* goals

## Improve college and career readiness

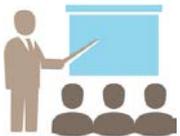


- The Texas Legislature appropriated about \$70 million per year for developmental education in the FY18/19 budget.

## Enhance advising regarding postsecondary options



- Dual credit and early college high schools must advise students on the importance of selecting the right college coursework
- Improve financial literacy and understanding of how and why to pay for higher education
- Increase funding for Advise TX to expand to more high schools



## Improve teacher preparation/education

# Aligning K-12 initiatives with *60x30TX* goals



**Support professional development opportunities**



**Expand the high school to higher education pipeline**

# ***Prosperity Requires Being Bold\****

**Texas prosperity and innovation depends on extensive and meaningful collaboration among P-12, higher education, and the workforce.**

**If we want to keep good, high-paying jobs in Texas, we must collaborate to produce an educated and well-trained workforce.**

***\* Prosperity Requires Being Bold: Integrating Education and the Workforce for a Bright Texas Future, the Tri-Agency Report to the Office of the Governor, November 2016.***